

[THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1767.]

# NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

THE



[NUMB. 1275.]

# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.—[Oct. 16, 1766. For Six Years last past, Publisher of the *New-York Thursday's Gazette*, or *Weekly Post-Boy*.]

ASSIZE of BREAD, published May 6, 1767.  
Flour at 19/3 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 10 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12 1/2 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	P's Age.	High- Water.	rises H M.	sets H M.	at 11 in the Afternoon
THURSDAY	13	9 2	after 4	35 before 8	
FRIDAY	14	9 50	4	35	8
SATURDAY	15	10 18	4	35	8
SUNDAY	16	11 26	4	34	8
MONDAY	17	12 26	4	34	8
TUESDAY	18	1 2	4	33	8
WEDNESDAY	19	1 50	4	33	8

Days 14 h. 50 m. long, the 11th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	75. od.	Beef per Barrel	48s. od.
Flour	19s. od.	Pork	75s. od.
Brown Bread	18s. od.	Salt	3s. od.
Well-India Rum	3s. od.	Bohea Tea	5s. 3d.
New-England ditto	2s. 7d.	Chocol. per doz.	£. 1 1s. od.
Muscovado Sugar	5s.	Bees Wax	1s. od.
Single refined ditto	1s. 2d.	Nut Wood	35s. od.
Molasses	2s. od.	Oak ditto	24s. od.

The Printer is directed to publish the following Advertisement in his Weekly Paper, and to continue it for 3 Months, in the same Manner he did the last from this Office, dated the 15th of December, 1766.

Receiver-General's Office, in Wall Street,

WHEREAS the following grants or patents for land within this colony, are in arrear three years and more, and in the respective sums herein after mentioned, for quit-rents due to his Majesty for the same respectively; to the last day of payment for the same grants respectively, preceeding this notice, so far as the same does appear, from the accounts of his Majesty's quit-rents, in the custody of his Majesty's Receiver-General, that is to say:

One certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Peter Schuyler, Dirck Welfels, John Abel, John Janse Bleeker, Ebenezer Wilton, Peter Fauconier, Daniel Cox, Thomas Wenham, and Henry Smith, and bears date the sixth day of March, in the year 1705; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of September last, being the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 415-0-5.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Nanning Harmanse, Johannes Beekman, Rip Van Dam, Ann Bridges, Mary Bickley, Peter Fauconier, Adrian Hooglandt, Johannes Filmer, John Tudor, Joris Hooglandt, John Stevens, John Tatham, and Samson Broughton; and bears date the second day of November, in the year 1708; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 165-6-1.

One other certain tract of land in Ulster county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Lewis Morris, Augustine Graham, Simon Clarke, Henry Wileman, William Bond, Henry Rainer, and Alexander Grigs; and bears date the 10th day of February, in the year 1722; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment, preceeding this public notice, being £. 108-7-4.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Lewis Morris, Cadwallader Colden, James Alexander, Abraham Van Horne, John Collins, and Margaret Veder; and bears date the 23d day of October, in the year 1722; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 204-3-11.

One other certain tract of land, in Albany, or Ulster county, or partly in both, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Henry Beekman, and Gilbert Livingston; and bears date the 11th day of June, in the year 1719; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 141-11-6.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Lewis Morris, Cadwallader Colden, James Alexander, Abraham Van Horne, John Collins, and Margaret Veder; and bears date the 20th day of June, in the year 1723; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 182-2-8.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to James Alexander, Andrew Coeymans, Robert Walter, Rip Van Dam, Samuel Staats, Peter Hanfen, Richard Hanfen, Abraham Gouverneur, John Dunbar, Johannes Mynders, and Lawrence Clafe; and bears date the 6th day of May, in the year 1725; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 187-9-6.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Abraham Van Horne, William Provost, Philip Livingston, and Mary Burnett; and bears date the 13th day of November, in the year 1731; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 239-16-8.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Joseph Worrell, William Coffey, John Lyne, Thomas Freeman, Paul Richard, John Felton, Charles Williams, Richard Shuckburgh, Timothy Bagley, James Lyne, and Frederick Morris; and bears date the 2d day of January, in the year 1734; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 913-16-5.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Charles Williams, John White, Thomas Cooper, Thomas Cockerill, Peter Bard, William Coffey, and Benoit Bard; and bears date the 29th day of August, in the year 1735; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 430-0-6.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to John Lyne, Thomas Freeman, Paul Richard, William Coffey, John Felton, Joseph Worrell, Charles Williams, Richard Shuckburgh, Timothy Bagley, and Thomas Cockerill; and bears date the 2d day of January, 1734; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 830-14-9.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to David A. Schuyler, Frederick Morris, Charles Williams, Thomas Clarke, Edward Collins, and Sarah Williams; and bears date the 19th day of May, 1737; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 391-12-9.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to James De Lancey, Paichal N. Smith, John Lindsey, Jacob Glen, and William Bowen; and bears date the 12th day of November, 1737; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 293-3-6.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to William Corry, Samuel Heath, William English, John Dyer, Frances Sylvestre, Catharine Corry, William Coffey, and others; and bears date the 19th day of November, 1737; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 483-7-3.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Walter Butler, John Miln Clerk, and Thomas Scurlock; and bears date the 16th day of April, in the year 1739; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 134-12-1.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Jacob Mafe, John Rutger Bleeker, and Jacob Rutger Bleeker; and bears date the 20th day of October, 1741; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 145-15-10.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Adoniah Schuyler, John Groefbeck, Peter Waggener, David Schuyler, John Empe, Stephen Renfalaer, Gerardus Groefbeck, Renfalaer Schuyler, and Johannes Lawyer; and bears date the 4th day of November, 1741; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 495-18-5.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Edward Col-

lins, James De Lancey, Gerard Stuyvesant, Stephen Renfalaer, Charles Williams, and Frederick Morris; and bears date the 14th day of June, in the year 1739; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 322-7-7 1/2.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Liendert Gansewaert, Cornelius Ten Broeck, Jacob Wendell, Johannes Harmanse Wendell, Peter Winne, Abraham Dow, and others; and bears date the 2d day of December, in the year 1741; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 795-17-9.

One other certain tract of land in Albany county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to John Schuyler, Philip Schuyler, Stephen Bayard, jun. James Stevenson, and John Livingston; and bears date the 18th day of July, 1740; and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the Feast of the Annunciation, called Lady Day, being the last day of payment preceeding this public notice, being £. 267-1-7.

This is therefore to give public notice, that if the owners or proprietors of the above-mentioned lands respectively, do not, within twelve Months after the date of this public notice, respectively pay the arrears of Quit-Rent due to his Majesty for the said lands, respectively as aforesaid, with the charge of this notice or notices being given to the said Receiver-General, that so much of the said lands respectively, will be sold at public vendue, or out-cry, as will pay the same respectively, with the charges of this notice; and such sale, pursuant to the act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, in such cases made and provided.

GIVEN under my Hand, this First Day of June, in the Year of our Lord 1767.

ANDREW ELLIOT, his Majesty's R. General.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, April 11, 1767.

THE propriety of taxing America by laws made here, is frequently handled in public papers and pamphlets by writers, who seem not well acquainted with the circumstances of that country, or with the points in dispute.

Will you give me leave, through your paper, to offer some information, that may be of use to them in their future discussions. The following positions are generally taken for granted;

1. That the colonies were settled at the expence of parliament.
2. That they received their constitutions from parliament, which could not be supposed to give away its own powers of taxing them.
3. That they have been constantly protected from the Indians, at the expence of money granted by parliament.
4. That the two last wars were entered into for their protection.
5. That they refused to contribute towards the expence of those wars.
6. That they are great gainers by the event of the last war.
7. That they pay no taxes.
8. That they contend the parliament of Great-Britain has no authority over them.

Upon these positions assumed as facts, there has been much declamation, on the unreasonableness, selfishness, ingratitude of the Colonists, (some have even used the word *rebellion*) and government is urged to proceed against them by force of arms. Let us coolly consider these positions, one by one.

1. That the colonies were settled at the expence of parliament.—If we examine our records, the journals of parliament, we shall not find that a farthing was ever granted for the settling any colonies before the last reign, and then only for Georgia and Nova-Scotia, which are still of little value. But the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, R. Island, Connecticut, New-York, (as far as the English were concerned in it) New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South-Carolina, &c. were settled at the private expence of the adventurers.

2. That they received their constitutions from parliament, which could not be supposed to give away its own power of taxing them.—The charters themselves



show that they were granted by the king; and the truth is, that parliament had no participation in these grants, and was not so much as consulted upon them. The right to the territory in America, was supposed to be in the King, that is, so far as to exclude the claim of any other European Prince; but in reality was in the tribes of Indians who inhabited it, and from whom the settlers were obliged to purchase or conquer it at their own expence, without any expence to parliament. But they settled there with the King's leave, promising him their allegiance, which they hold faithfully to this day.

3. *That they have been constantly protected from the Indians at the expence of parliament.*—No grants for that purpose appear on our records, and the fact is, that they protected themselves, at their own expence, for near 150 years after the first settlement, and never thought of applying to parliament for any aid against the Indians.

4. *That the two last wars were entered into for their protection.*—The truth is, that the war with Spain, 1739, was occasioned by the Spaniards interrupting with their guarda costas the British trade, carried on indeed in the American seas, but in British ships chiefly, and wholly with British manufactures. It was, therefore, a war for the protection of our commerce, and not for the protection of the people of America. The last war began concerning the boundaries of Acadia, a country ceded to the crown by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; the lands in dispute belonged to the crown only, and to no colony or Colonist whatever: Another motive was, the security of the Ohio trade with the Indians, a trade carried on chiefly for account of British merchants, members of that company, and wholly with the manufactures of Britain, which had also all the skins and furs produced by that trade. It was, therefore, a British interest, that was to be defended and secured by that war. The colonies were in peace, and the settlers had not been attacked or molested in the least, till after the miscarriage of Braddock's expedition to the Ohio.

5. *That the colonies refused to contribute their share towards the expence of those wars.*—The fact is, that in the first war, upon requisitions from the crown, the colonies sent between 3 and 4000 men to join our army in the siege of Carthage; and in the last war they raised and paid 25,000 men, a number equal to those sent from Britain; which was far beyond their proportion. If we examine the journals of the house of commons, we shall there find, that their conduct was approved of by government here; for every year during the war, a message came down from the crown to this purpose, "That his Majesty being highly sensible of the great zeal and vigour with which his faithful subjects in America had exerted themselves in defence of his rights and territories there, recommended it to parliament to enable them to make compensation, &c. The parliament did accordingly grant 200,000l. yearly for that purpose, which his Majesty divided among the colonies in honorary gratuities; not to discharge their accounts, for they produced none, and their expence was ten times greater than the money returned to them. But if they had not in our own judgment done their share, and more, there could have been no room or reason for any payment or any compensation.

6. *That the colonies are great gainers by the event of the last war.*—There is to be sure a great extent of country conquered. It was however ceded not to the colonies, but to the crown, which is now granting it away in large tracts to British gentlemen. No colony has more landed property than it had before the war; and though it may be supposed the land the colonists had in possession was increased in value by being rendered more secure, the fact is otherwise; for it is in land as in other commodities, the greater the quantity at market, the lower the price; so that the value of the old possessions is really diminished instead of being increased. Plenty of money was indeed circulated in the colonies by means of the war, but this was a temporary advantage only, and by introducing habits of luxury and expence before unknown there, the money is not only all returned already to Britain, and with it what money there was before in the colonies, but has left them under a load of debt to the British merchants, that they must now labour hard to discharge; besides the heavy public debt incurred by the war itself.

7. *That the colonies pay no taxes.*—There cannot be a greater mistake than this. They have their own civil and military establishments to support, and the public debt just mentioned to discharge, for which heavy taxes are and must be levied among themselves. They are besides under great burthens that we are free from. Our ancestors in Britain have long since defrayed the expence of most of our public buildings, churches, colleges, highways, bridges, and other conveniences, which are left to us as inheritance: These our people who remove to America cannot enjoy, but as they extend their settlements, are obliged to tax themselves anew for all

such public works: And all who know their circumstances, and the taxes they really pay, are and must be satisfied, that those taxes in proportion to the property in the country, are not only equal to, but greater than the taxes paid in Britain compared with the property in Britain.

8. *That the colonies contend the parliament of Britain has no authority over them.*—The truth is, that all acts of the British legislature, expressly extending to the colonies, have ever been received there as laws, and executed in their courts, the right of parliament to make them being never yet contested, acts to raise money upon the colonies by internal taxes only and alone excepted. In granting their money to the crown, they think their assent is constitutionally necessary; they say that voluntary grants by themselves of what is their own, are the only means they have of manifesting their loyalty and duty, and recommending themselves to the favour of their sovereign. That they have always made such grants cheerfully when required, in proportion to their abilities: And they think it hard that a parliament in which they have no representative, should make a merit to itself by granting their money to the crown without asking their consent, and deprive them of the privilege of granting it themselves, which they have always enjoyed, never abused, and are always ready and willing to exercise in behalf of the crown when occasion shall require, and the usual requisitions are made to their assemblies. This is the sole point that has been in dispute: It is now indeed determined here by an act of parliament, and therefore I say no more of it; and should not have said so much but to obviate mistakes of what the point really was. The colonies submit to pay all external taxes laid on them by way of duty on merchandizes imported into their country, and never disputed the authority of parliament to lay such duties. The distinction indeed between internal and external taxes is here looked upon as groundless and frivolous, and some are apt to wonder how a sensible people should ever advance it. But an American founds it thus; an internal tax to be raised in the colonies by authority of parliament, forces the money out of my purse without the consent of my representative in assembly: An external tax or duty is added to the first cost and other charges of the commodity on which it is laid, and makes a part of its price: If I do not like it, at that price I refuse it. If I do like it, I pay the price, and do not need to give my consent by my representative for the payment of this tax, because I can consent to it myself in person. However, whether there be validity in this distinction or not, seems to be immaterial; since if they are willing to pay external though not internal taxes, and we say they are the same, 'tis then the same thing to us, provided we get the same money from them, as much as they ought or are able to pay, and we may let them please themselves with their subtil distinction as long as they think proper.

There is however another distinction of theirs, which will here appear less exceptionable. The colonies were originally chartered companies for the purposes of trade and settlement. They joined a more than equal number of troops with ours in the operations of the American war: Advantages were obtained by that war, to wit, greater security of trade and settlement free from the interruptions of the French, and a great extent of territory and dominion. In dividing these advantages they suppose, that the security of trade and settlement only belongs to them, and that the territory and dominion acquired appertain to the crown. They never pretended to lay claim to the least part of either of these latter advantages. Their adversaries, who think another trading Company (in exactly similar circumstances) have a right to both, must at least allow, on the same principle, that the colonies in this particular are modest, however silly it may have been in them to waive their pretensions in favour of government. And probably, whenever these Gentlemen come again into power, a regard to justice, and a noble disdain to take advantage of the simplicity and ignorance of the colonists, will induce them to give the colonies all the same advantages now claimed for that other company.

I hope, Mr. Printer, that your Readers will, on considering the premises, be a little less hasty in censuring their brethren in America, upon the groundless surmises, and mistaken facts, so frequently delivered as truths in our public papers; and that they will consider the importance of a firm union between the two countries, in affection as well as in government: and not suffer themselves to be exasperated by false insinuations against the absent and the distant.

I am, yours, &c. BENEVOLUS.

LONDON, April 5.

IT is generally thought, that the consequence of the reduction of the land-tax must be, that either North-America must pay something towards the support of its own civil and military establishments, or must be declared to be independent of us. And

neither of these alternatives would be so bad as the present connection between us and them; for at present, we have all the burdens, and they all the profits. Would you believe it? At this very juncture, when these people are complaining of the want of cash to pay their old debts, they have sent over orders; yes, and money with the orders, for greater quantities of nails of all kinds for building, than was ever known before: And it is impossible to execute the orders that have been sent, for many months to come. Now, preparations for building are signs of wealth in Europe; but it seems they are the signs of poverty, or want of cash, in America. However, as we make nails cheaper than any other nation upon earth, they condescend to be our customers upon that account. But as to other articles, such as silks, velvets, thread-laces, gold and silver laces, silk stockings, &c. &c. They deal with the French so much for ready money, that they can sometimes do, import such goods cheaper here from America, than they can be made in England. This may be depended on as a fact. [A flying incendiary.]

April 7. We learn from Genoa, that the Republic of that Republic has ordered all the Monks born in Sardinia, to quit their territories, and that they are preparing to issue the like orders to the Monks of other nations, residing in that country. His Sardinian Majesty has ordered, on his side, the superiors of the several religious orders in his dominions to send him an exact list of all the Monks in his kingdom, and the country where born.

We are informed from the West of England, that the poor employed in the clothing manufactory, are at this time in the greatest distress for want of work, most of the manufacturers having lessened their fabrics, and many having entirely left off, which is supposed to be in a great measure occasioned by the immense quantities of English wool smuggled into France, and the excessive high price of Spanish wool, which is advanced since the late war full thirty per cent.

By letters from Cornwall we learn, that there is great distress in that county, corn being not only very dear, but hardly to be got for money. Thousands of tanners quite unemployed; most of the great mines left off working. Some corn has been taken by force, paying their own price for it, in Truro market.

April 13. An almost total change in the Ministry, it is said, will certainly take place in a few days; and it is asserted, with the greatest confidence, that the Hon. George Grenville will have a very considerable post in the new administration.

The Earl of Chatham has not yet been able to attend any Council, nor the House of Peers, for some time past.

April 14. We hear by some letters lately received over-land from the East-Indies, that the town of St. David, which was demolished by the French in last war, is now entirely rebuilt and enlarged, and that the fort is so strongly fortified, as to be thought impregnable against any future attempts of an enemy.

According to private advices from Lisbon, it is apprehended that the French and Spanish Ambassadors were secretly labouring hard to prevail upon his most Faithful Majesty (already but too much influenced by the pernicious council of his Prime Minister) to throw off, all dependencies on the friendship of Great-Britain.

The Council General of the Malecontents of Corsica have lately delivered, to the French Minister, a plan of accommodation between the Malecontents and the Republic of Genoa.

Capt. Westcot, in the William of Bristol, who has been missing ever since last May, was, in his return from Guinea, in the middle passage, murdered, with his Mate, and some of the sailors, who carried the ship to the Brazils, and sold her and her cargo. The cabin-boy, lately arrived at Jamaica, has sworn to the fact.

15. His Majesty goes to the House of Peers this day in order to give the Royal assent to such bills as are ready; after which both houses will adjourn for the holidays.

17. We hear several petitions have lately been presented to the Boards of Treasury and Plantations, for opening a trade to the Island of Corsica.

Yesterday there was a full board of trade held at the Plantation Office, where many of the American merchants attended with their petitions.

We are assured, from good Authority, that on Monday last the petitions and complaints against his Excellency Major General Murray, Governor of the province of Quebec, were dismissed by an Honourable Board, as groundless, scandalous, and derogatory to the honour of that gentleman.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4. From Fairfield, in Cumberland County, New-Jersey, we learn, that last Thursday Se'night, at a Lad was plowing in a Field, a Thunder-gust came on, when a sharp Fleck of Lightning killed five Oxen out of six that were in the Plow; the Lad was likewise struck down at the same time, but happily recovered again soon afterwards. Capt. Taylor, in the Sloop Sally and Betsey, who arrived here on Friday last from St. Eustatia, a few days before, in Lat. 36. Lon. 71, had his Mast struck and shivered by Lightning, and a Dog in

board, struck dead, but the Dog, 27th Inst. Capt. Taylor spoke a unknown, from Jamaica, bound 33 Days.

NEW-YORK The following are the Council, and the Governor, presented to his MOORE, our Governor in our last;—together favors, viz.

The COUNCIL May it please your WE His Majesty's subjects, the Council York, beg Leave to ret for your Speech.

The contested Limits the Province of the been productive of Con to the Interests of both, amicable Adjustment. press the warmest Ackn lency's Attention to so of its great Importance public Tranquility, and Property, nothing will that can tend to bring Controversy so long a hope, that by the Wis Governments, this Af that all Cause of futu may thereby be effectua

In this, as in every Consideration, we shall and cheerfully concur ever can promote His Prosperity of the Prov New-York, 28th May, 1767. D.

His EXCELLENCY GENTLEMEN of "I Return you my be and receive with "Assurances of concur "moting His Majesty "of the Province."

Fort-George, M. The ADDRESS of May it please you

WE His Majesty's subjects, the Gen of New-York, return y Thanks for your Spe with your Excellency for a Settlement of t lony and that of the endeavour to demoni speeking that Matter a Manner, that it will able Obstacles raised pear by an Act passed Year of his present A for facilitating Line between the Col vince of the Massache vince of the Massache same Measures of si the Determination of would have probably

BUT we have del till we had maturely a Determination on Speech which is parti not what Misrepre to His Majesty our sure we are that this cused of too much F mandated our Aid.— have ever been and Grants; and even f now demands a Sup Extent of what we last Year expended Forces in this Colony gine more than equ on the Continent a we have voted, and to His Majesty for q vince, £.3000: Th lency a liberal Don with what is done in when the distressed S The Gaols, for Wa ing filled with Deb every Part: Our F ment decreasing: A Paper Currency, e

In our former B necessary, in order Trust reposed in us strued to our Pre this Occasion every deserving those Fa



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for money. Thou-  
employed; most of the  
Some corn has been  
own price for it, in  
change in the Ministry,  
place in a few days;  
rest confidence, that  
all have a very confi-  
dence.  
not yet been able to  
use of Peers, for some  
letters lately received  
that the town of St.  
by the French in last  
d enlarged, and that  
as to be thought im-  
attempts of an enemy.  
s from Lisbon, it is  
nd Spanish Ambassa-  
hard to prevail upon  
ndy but too much in-  
chil of his Prime Mi-  
nencies on the friend-

Malecontents of Cor-  
e French Minister, a  
n the Malecontents  
am of Bristol, who  
day, was, in his re-  
passage, murdered,  
failors, who carried  
her and her cargo.  
ived at Jamaica, has  
House of Peers this  
ssent to such bills as  
ouses will adjourn  
ns have lately been  
sury and Plantati-  
land of Corfica.  
rd of trade held at  
ny of the American  
ditions.  
Authority, that on  
mplains against his  
rray, Governor of  
fined by an Ho-  
scandalous, and de-  
gentleman.

A, June 4.  
New-York, we learn,  
is plowing in a field,  
of Lightning killed five  
Lad was likewise struck  
d again soon afterwards.  
ey, who arrived here on  
before, in Lat. 36. Lon-  
gth 73, and a Dog on

struck dead, but the People happily escaped unburnt.—On the  
15th Inst. Capt. Taylor spoke a Brig, Vessel and Master's Name  
unknown, from Jamaica, bound to New-York, that had been out  
33 Days.

NEW-YORK, June 11.  
The following are the Addresses of the Hon. the  
Council, and the General Assembly of this Pro-  
vince, presented to his Excellency Sir HENRY  
MOORE, our Governor, on his Speech, inserted  
in our last;—together with his Excellency's An-  
swers, viz.

**THE COUNCIL'S ADDRESS.**  
May it please your Excellency,  
WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Sub-  
jects, the Council of the Province of New-  
York, beg Leave to return you our hearty Thanks  
for your Speech.

The contested Limits between this Colony and  
the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, having  
been productive of Consequences highly prejudicial  
to the Interests of both, call loudly for a speedy and  
amicable Adjustment. We cannot therefore but ex-  
press the warmest Acknowledgments of your Excel-  
lency's Attention to so desirable an Object; sensible  
of its great Importance to the Preservation of the  
public Tranquility, and the Protection of private  
Property, nothing will be wanting on our Part,  
that can tend to bring to a happy Conclusion, a  
Controversy so long subsisting: And we ardently  
hope, that by the Wisdom and Moderation of both  
Governments, this Affair will be so conducted, as  
that all Cause of future Dissention between them;  
may thereby be effectually removed.

In this, as in every other Matter requiring our  
Consideration, we shall proceed with due Dispatch,  
and cheerfully concur with your Excellency in what-  
ever can promote His Majesty's Service, and the  
Prosperity of the Province.

New-York, } By Order of the Council,  
28th May, 1767. } **DAN. HORSMANDEN**, Spea-  
His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

**GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL,**  
I Return you my hearty Thanks for this Address;  
and receive with the greatest Satisfaction your  
Assurances of concurring cheerfully with me in pro-  
moting His Majesty's Service, and the Prosperity  
of the Province.

Fort-George, May 29, 1767.  
The ADDRESS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency,  
WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Sub-  
jects, the General Assembly of the Colony  
of New-York, return your Excellency our most hearty  
Thanks for your Speech.—We shall readily concur  
with your Excellency in doing every Thing requisite  
for a Settlement of the Boundaries between this Co-  
lony and that of the Massachusetts-Bay; and shall  
endeavour to demonstrate that if the Contests re-  
specting that Matter are not ended in an amicable  
Manner, that it will not be owing to any unreason-  
able Obstacles raised on our Part.—And it will ap-  
pear by an Act passed in this Colony in the Fourth  
Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, An  
Act for facilitating the Settlement of the Partition  
Line between the Colony of New-York, and the Pro-  
vince of the Massachusetts-Bay,—that if the Pro-  
vince of the Massachusetts-Bay had come into the  
same Measures of submitting the whole Matter to  
the Determination of His Majesty, this Controversy  
would have probably been ended before this Time.

BUT we have deferred proceeding in that Affair  
till we had maturely considered, and were come to  
a Determination on that Part of your Excellency's  
Speech which is particularly addressed to us. We know  
not what Misrepresentations may have been made  
to His Majesty our Most Gracious Sovereign: But  
sure we are that this House could never be justly ac-  
cused of too much Parsimony when His Service de-  
manded our Aid.—All Requisitions from the Crown  
have ever been answered with ready and liberal  
Grants; and even for the Purposes your Excellency  
now demands a Supply, we have gone to the very  
Extent of what we are able to perform. We have  
last Year expended for quartering His Majesty's  
Forces in this Colony, above £.3500; a Sum we ima-  
gine more than equal to the Charge all the Colonies  
on the Continent are put to on that Account, and  
we have voted, and are preparing a Bill for granting  
to His Majesty for quartering his Forces in this Pro-  
vince, £.3000: This must appear to your Excel-  
lency a liberal Donation, not only when compared  
with what is done in the Neighbouring Colonies, but  
when the distressed State of this Colony is considered:  
The Gaols, for Want of a circulating Medium, be-  
ing filled with Debtors: Our Trade languishing in  
every Part: Our Funds for the Support of Govern-  
ment decreasing: And One by the Restraints in our  
Paper Currency, entirely lost.

In our former Bill we thought some Restrictions  
necessary, in order to a faithful Discharge of the  
Trust reposed in us: But since these have been con-  
firmed to our Prejudice, that we may prevent on  
this Occasion every Pretence to represent us as un-  
deserving those Favours we have a Right to expect

from His Majesty's well known Affection for His Sub-  
jects, we shall avoid all Manner of Restrictions, hop-  
ing, that long before this large Sum is expended,  
it will be evident that too great a Part of this Bur-  
then is likely to fall on this Colony; and from His  
Majesty's Justice, paternal and equal Regard for all  
his People, we confide that no more for the future  
than a due Proportion will be asked from this Co-  
lony.

OUR Experience convinces us that your Excellency  
will embrace every Opportunity of promoting His  
Majesty's Service, and the Interest of this Colony:  
But at this inconvenient Season, we can only present  
such Things to your Excellency as will not admit of  
Delay.

By Order of the General Assembly,  
W. NICOLL, Speaker.  
Assembly Chamber, City  
of New-York,  
the 3d June, 1767.

**HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.**  
**GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**  
I Return you my hearty Thanks for your Address;  
and the Readiness with which you have entered  
on the Matters recommended to you at the opening  
of the Session.  
I am so far from desiring to add in any Shape to  
the Distresses of the Province, that I should be ex-  
tremely happy in having an Opportunity of allevi-  
ating them; and whenever the Demands of the  
Crown are thought burthensome, a respectful and  
well grounded Representation to our most Gracious  
Sovereign, of any Hardship or Inconveniences which  
the Province may labour under, cannot fail of ob-  
taining that Relief which from His Majesty's Jus-  
tice, and paternal Regard for his People, has al-  
ways been extended to his most distant Subjects.

By a Gentleman from Fort Pitt, we are informed  
that on the 19th of May last, the Indians voluntarily  
brought in and delivered up 11 Horses, which some  
of their People had stolen from our back Settlements  
last Fall; and the greatest Harmony and Peace sub-  
sisted between them and our People. Col. Croghan,  
was on his Way to that Place, in Order to attend  
or hold a Congress with the Indians.

Tho' the Traders are prohibited, under the Penalty  
of £.500, from leaving Pittsburg, in Order to Trade  
with the Indians in their own Towns, yet so great  
is the Advantage to be made by it, that they fre-  
quently venture to break the Law and hazard the  
Penalty.

On Monday last arrived the Sloop Ellen, Captain  
Thornton, in 18 Days from Tortola. On the 30th  
of May, Lat. 28. 37. Lon. 67, he spoke the Brig  
Camelia, from New-York, bound for Jamaica.

Last Thursday being the Anniversary of his Ma-  
jesty's Birth-Day, when he entered his 30th Year,  
the same was observed here with great Solemnity.  
About 11 o'Clock the Detachment of the Train,  
with the 17th and 46th Regiments were paraded  
on the Battery, and marched in Order by, and sal-  
uted his Excellency GENERAL GAGE; at the same  
Time his Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, the Mem-  
bers of his Majesty's Council for this Province, his  
Worship the Mayor, and the Rest of the Corpora-  
tion, and most of the other Gentlemen of the City,  
were assembled in FORT-GEORGE, where his Ma-  
jesty's, and many other loyal Healths were drank,  
under the Discharge of a Royal Salute from the  
Fort, which was immediately followed by a Salute  
of 21 Guns from the LIBERTY POLE, on which was  
suspended a UNION; these were answered by three  
Volleys from the Troops, five of his Majesty's Ships,  
and many other Vessels in our Harbour, which, with  
their Colours displayed, made a very grand, and  
beautiful Appearance; the two Regiments then re-  
turned to their Barracks, and the Train to the  
GREEN, and there grounded their Arms; Elegant  
Entertainments were given at Fort-George and  
Head Quarters, by their Excellencies Sir HENRY  
MOORE, and General GAGE, at which were present  
all the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and most  
of the principal Gentlemen of this Place. In the  
Evening the most magnificent Fire-Works ever seen  
in America, were played off before a very great  
Number of Spectators.—Over the Gate of FORT-  
GEORGE, a Number of Lamps were disposed in  
such a Manner as to represent a REGAL CROWN,  
with a LAUREL TREE on each Side; and before  
the Door of his Excellency General GAGE, was ex-  
hibited by Lamps properly placed, a large and ele-  
gant Appearance of the ROYAL ARMS; there being  
also a general Illumination throughout the City.—  
The Fire-Works were conducted in such a Manner  
as showed great Skill and Judgment in the Projec-  
tors and Operators, every Part being played off with  
the greatest Ease imaginable, in the following Order,  
viz.

**FIRST SET.**—Two Signal Rockets. Royal Sa-  
lute of 21 Marrons, 12 Sky-Rockets, a Single Ver-  
tical Wheel, a Chinese Fountain, a Line Rockets of 3  
Changes and a Swarm Box, 2 Gerbs, 2 Air Balloons  
of Crackers and Serpents, a Chinese Piece with a  
Horizontal Wheel, a Yew Tree of brilliant Fire, a

Nest of Serpents.—SECOND SET.—Two Signal  
Rockets, a Salute of 19 Marrons, 12 Sky Rockets, a  
double Vertical Wheel, an Illuminated Globe, a  
Fire-Tree and Swarm Box, 2 Air Balloons, with  
Crackers and Stars, 3 First Pieces, with double Ver-  
tical Wheels, a Range of Fountains, a Yew Tree  
of brilliant Fire, 2 Nests of Serpents.—THIRD  
SET.—Two Signal Rockets, a Salute of 17 Mar-  
rons, 12 Sky Rockets, 2 single Vertical Wheels, a  
Cascade of brilliant Fire, a Line Rocket of three  
Changes and Swarm Box, a Range of Fountains, 2  
Air Balloons, with Serpents and Stars, a Chinese  
Piece with a Horizontal Wheel, an Illuminated Yew  
Tree, a Star with brilliant Rays and Glory.

**Conclusion.**—A Flight of Rockets.  
His Excellency Governor Wentworth, arrived  
here on Sunday the 31st ult. from Philadelphia, in  
his Way to his Government of New-Hampshire, and  
we hear he is about to embark in Captain Lawton,  
to go to Rhode-Island by Water.

On Saturday Evening last, came up a Cloud from  
the S. W. which tho' it soon blew over, was at-  
tended with a good deal of severe Lightning, by  
which we hear a Barn at New-Town in Long-Island,  
was burnt, as also another belonging to Mr. Duryee,  
at Bushwick.—It is said the last, stood in the  
same Place where another Barn was burnt by Light-  
ning about 2 or 3 Year ago.

On Friday Night last one John Kidney, a Labour-  
ing Man, was found dead in his Garret soon after  
he went there to lie down: It appeared on the Inquest  
he had been very much intoxicated before he went  
up, and the Jury made their Return conformably.

The same Night two Women died very suddenly  
in this City.

Saturday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased to give  
his Assent to three Acts passed this Session; the Titles whereof are  
as follow, viz.

An Act granting unto His Majesty the Sum of Three Thou-  
sand Pounds, for furnishing Necessaries for the Troops quartered  
within this Colony; and for paying Captain Philip Marten, the  
Losses he sustained in the House of Major James, on the First of  
November, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Five.

An Act to empower Commissioners to settle a Line of Jurisdiction  
between this Colony, and the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

An Act to revive the several Acts therein mentioned relating to  
absconding and fraudulent Debtors.

And after the same were published in the usual Manner, His  
Excellency was pleased to prorogue the General Assembly till Tues-  
day the 11th Day of August next.

The Mail for Falmouth to go with the Lord Hyde Packet,  
will be closed at the Post-Office, on Saturday Evening the  
13th Instant, and the Vessel to sail the next Day.

**Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries:**  
Polly, Sheffield, and Providence Packet, Jacobs, from R.  
Island. Sally, Warner, Philadelphia. Lydia, Wallace, and  
Henry, Metcalf, Liverpool. Fanny, Newman, Poole. Char-  
ming Sally, Engler, Granados. Mary, Morgan, Bermuda.  
Ellia, Thornton, Tortola. Mary and Elizabeth, Paynter,  
St. Christophers. John, Cuyler, St. Croix. Margaret, Mar-  
gatt, and Cornelia, Harvey, Liverpool.

**Outward Entries.**—Little David, Webley, for Barbados.  
Fanny, Newman, Newfoundland. Dispatch, Morony, Lit-  
tle Betsey, Willis, and General Gage, Gibbs, St. Croix. Eli-  
zabeth, Fullerton, Madeira. Jersey, Lawrence, Bristol. Char-  
ming Polly, De St. Croix, and Fancy, Freebody, R. Island.  
Polly and Betsey, Davison, Coracoa. Catharine, Taylor,  
Barbados.

**Cleared for Departure.**—Seafower, Lawton, and Fancy,  
Freebody, to Rhode-Island. Industry, Lovett, Falmouth.  
Hester, Lightbourn, and Little Betsey, Willis, St. Croix. Lit-  
tle David, Webley, Dominica.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1767.

RUN-away Yesterday, from John Roberts, and Richard  
Hacket, of Manington Township, Salem County, New-  
Jersey, two Irish Servant Men; one named Patrick Hufsey,  
a lusty Man, about 21 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches  
high, a little Pock-marked, and has black Hair; had on a  
new Felt Hat, Homespun grey Jacket and Breeches, with  
Stockings and Shoes. The other named Richard Hannaly, a  
short chunky Fellow, 20 Years of Age, has long fair Hair,  
and of a fair Complexion; when he looks into a Person's  
Face is apt to Wink or close one of his Eyes; had on a new  
Felt Hat, a lightish coloured Homespun Cloth Jacket, two  
Pair of Trowsers, and took with him a Pair of double soled  
Shoes, and a Pair of Pumps, the Shoes with Strings. Whoever  
takes up and secures said Servants in any Gaol, so as their  
Masters may have them again, shall have Four Pounds Re-  
ward for both, and reasonable Charges; or Forty Shillings  
for each, with Charges, paid by

JOHN ROBERTS, AND  
RICHARD HACKET.  
N. B. The first mentioned Servant (Hufsey) has likewise  
with him a blue grey Jacket, without Sleeves. (75 78)

**HIBERNIA PIG IRON,**  
(which is found to make as good Bar Iron as any in America.)  
**PLATES** for Chimney-Backs, Cart  
and Waggon-Boxes, West-India Bars, for Sugar Works,  
&c. to be sold by

**GERARD BANCKER,**  
At Mr. William Milliner's opposite the Exchange.  
Also, A Parcel of choice NEW RICE.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
A Negro Woman, who under-  
stands all Sorts of Housework, and can be well recom-  
mended for honesty and sobriety.—Inquire of the Printer.

**WANTS A PLACE,**  
A Woman with a good Breast of Milk: She  
can be well recommended: Inquire of the  
Printer at the Exchange. (75 78)

[For more News, see the SUPPLEMENTS.]



# THIS is to inform the PUBLIC,

That I the Subscriber hereof, William Bentley, of Beekman's Precinct, in Dutchess-County, was sent for to the House of one Thomas Wallworth, of said Place, the last of February, or the first of March, 1763; where meeting one Timothy Hollester, of Connecticut, who offered to dispose of several Rights of Land, in which was generally called the Suffehannah Purchase:—And I questioning his Right or Authority of the said Rights, and told him I had rather have a Right in the Delaware Purchase; but questioned, whether he the said Hollester, had any Authority to dispose of any there: Whereupon the said Thomas Wallworth, came into the Room, and certified that the said Hollester, had good Right to dispose of such Rights, and that said Wallworth, had been at the laying out of a Township on the said Rights then offered for Sale; and that there was no dispute of the Delaware; upon which Consideration I agreed to have a Right, and gave my Note of £. 13-0-0 for the Payment thereof: And whereas I find the whole to be a piece of Deceit and Villany, and can have no Certainty for the said Rights.—For which Reason I don't intend to pay the aforesaid £. 13-0-0, or any Part thereof, and also am well informed, that the aforesaid Note was lodged in the Hands of the said Thomas Wallworth, and as he has offered the same for Payment: Therefore I do hereby notify the Public, not to trade for, nor accept the said Note as Payment, as I shall utterly refuse the Payment thereof.

WILLIAM BENTLEY.

The above being done in the Presence of John Spencer, and Jedediah Jenkins.

Beekman's-Precinct, February 12, 1765.

**THE** within named John Spencer, and Jedediah Jenkins, personally appeared before me William Humfrey, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County; and doth acknowledge that they were personally present, when the above-mentioned Contract was made, and saw the said Note given, and that they heard the within named Thomas Wallworth, affirm that there was no dispute about the Title of the Rights of the Lots laid out in that Right, called Delaware first Purchase.

Acknowledged before me, the Date above-said, (74 77) WILLIAM HUMFREY.



## STOLEN or strayed last

Wednesday, May the 27th ult. from Sea-Corkes, at Commissary Lake's Farm, a dark Bay Gelding, about 14 Hands high; branded with the Letters B. G. on his near Shoulder; a piece of Lead platted in his Mane, and falling on the near Side, and has some white Hair in his Tail.—Whoever brings the said Gelding, to Powles Hook Ferry, or from whence he strayed, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

## TO BE SOLD,

THREE small FIRE-ENGINES. N. B. Are very fit for a small Town, or a Gentleman's Country-Seat.—Inquire of JACOBUS STOUTENBURGH, Overseer of the Fire-Engines for the City of New-York. (74 77)

## TO the PUBLIC.

THE Widow of the Rev. Mr. Houdin, who taught the French Language at New-Rochel, with great Accuracy, is now moved to New-York; and lives in French Church-Street, opposite Mr. Jarvis's, the Hatter's: Where she will teach on the same Plan her said Husband did: Those who are acquainted with the French Language, will acknowledge the French to be the fittest to teach it, for Reasons obvious to them, likewise her Daughters to teach the English: Those who are pleased to improve her, may depend on the closest Application, both in the Accent, and delicacy of the above Language's; and as she has good Conveniences, she takes Boarders, as well as extra Children. (74 77)

Mr. HOLT, Please to give the following a Place in your next Thursday's Paper.

## Bergen Commons, New-Jersey.

THESE Lands have been in Dispute a great many Years, and much Money has been expended by the Parties.—The Legislature of this Province, at last, appointed seven Gentlemen as Commissioners, finally to determine the Property of the Commons; six of them acted, and their general Plan was, to allow a proportionate Share of Commons to such as were in Possession of the patented Lands, unless the Conveyances mentioned a Reservation.—I am informed they allowed a Partition of Commons to some in Bergen, who could produce no other Title for their patented Lots, than a Record in the Town Book of such Lots being sold at Vendue, without any mention of Commons:—And this Conduct seems to be agreeable to the Spirit of the Charter.—They found Sekakus within the Limits of the Charter, and appointed a Part of the Commons to Sekakus.—Mr. Bayard now claiming the Commons of Sekakus; some Pains were taken to prove to the Commissioners the Impropriety of this Claim; and five of Six voted against his Claim,—the other (tho' he made use of Arguments against it) did not give his Voice.—There was no Occasion for it, as a Majority determined the Matter.

Mr. Bayard still continues his Claim, ridiculous as it is,—but I cannot see any Propriety in his endeavouring to obstruct the finally Settling the other Claim.—Therefore hope the Legislature will, for the Ease and Benefit of the true Owners, make some Provision at their next Session, for the fixing of Property,—and not Regard the Claim of him who ought to have been convinced of the Impropriety of it long ago.—But even supposing (tho' far from granting) his Claim to be founded on the Appearance of Justice, can any reasonable Man believe, that if Mr. Bayard supposed himself in the Right he would want the Decision put off to some future Day?

To convince one of the Unjustness of his Claim to a Thing, is not always sufficient to cause him to give it up.

The bare Power of keeping People out of the Possession of their Property has sometimes been a sufficient Reason for the doing it.

JOS. SACKETT, jun.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after.

## KING'S COLLEGE NEW-YORK.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Examination of Candidates for Admission into this College, will be attended, on the 22d, 23d. and 24th Days of this Instant, at the President's Chambers. June 4th, 1767.

WHEREAS the Estate of Captain Abraham Duane, late of his Majesty's Navy, having devolved on the Subscriber:—This is to give Notice to such Persons as are indebted to the said Estate, by Bond, or Note, that they pay the Principal and Interest of the same without delay, or they may be assured of being sued without respect of Persons; the Subscriber intending to leave America in a short Time.—He has several valuable Farms which he will lease on reasonable Terms, situated nigh Schenectady, contiguous to a Tract of Land, formerly called Corry's-Bush, but now known by the Name of Duane'sburgh, they may be either had in Farms of One or Two Hundred Acres each Farm, as may be most convenient to the Settle; they are situated in the Neighbourhood, and are a Part of the Tract of Land, now greatly improved by Mr. James Duane, and of course much increased in Value: As also a few good Farms near Fort Edward.—Any Person inclining to purchase, or settle said Lands, may know the Conditions by applying to CORNELIUS DUANE, Executor and Administrator of said Estate.

New-York, 4th June, 1767.

74 77

THE drawing of the St. Peter's, &c. Church Lottery, began at the Church School-House, on Wednesday the 27th day ult. where it will continue drawing from day to day (Sundays excepted) until the same be finished. The Public is sufficiently acquainted how advantageous this Lottery is to the adventurers, by the numberless schemes which have been published, it will suffice to observe, that there are not two blanks to a prize, notwithstanding the many high prizes contained in it. The managers have thought it prudent to begin the drawing as slow as possible, in order that those who are not provided with tickets, may apply in time to them, or to Messrs. Hall and Bradford, or the Printer of the Chronicle before they are all disposed of, as there is a great demand for them. Philadelphia, June 1, 1767.

New-Windsor, May 24th, 1767.

To be sold at public Vendue, the First Day of July next, on the Premises:

ONE Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the West-Side of Hudson's River, near New-Windsor, in Ulster-County; which Land is divided into six Lots, viz. Lot No. 1, containing about 27 Acres, on which stands a fine new Grist-Mill, on the noted good Stream commonly known by the Name of Quataick, (alias) Chambers's-Creek: This Mill is supposed to be as well calculated for the Business of the New-York Market, as any in the Province, having the great Advantage of a fine extensive Wheat Country, lying back of it, and being situated so that the Flour can be transported from the Door in a Scow, and loaded on board of a Sloop, (which can come within a very small Distance of the Mill: ) Therefore no Expence will accrue on Account of Land-Carriage; consequently the Purchaser can advance a higher Price for Wheat, than possibly can be given at Mills whose Situation lies back from the River: The good Effect of which will be, that he can command as much of that Commodity as he may think proper. The House is large and commodious, being 45 Feet in Length, and 28 in Breadth, two Stories and a Half high, one Pair of Stones fix't, and in good Order, with proper Conveniency to fix another Pair. Lots No. 2 and 3, each containing about 13 Acres, Lot No. 4, contains about 18, Lot No. 5, contains about 14, and Lot No. 6, contains about 9 Acres.—The Whole is good Swamp and Up-Land, with fine young thriving Timber on it, and will be sold together, or in separate Parcels, as above mentioned, as may best suit the Purchaser.—The Conditions will be made known at the Time of Sale: An indisputable Title will be given by the Subscriber, living near the Premises. GEORGE HARRIS.

PURSUANT to an order, made by the worshipful George Brewerton, and Benjamin Blagge, Esq; two of the aldermen, and two of the judges of the mayors court of the said city, upon the petition of Samuel Downing, late of Westchester county, at present of the city of New-York, Taylor, an insolvent debtor, and his petitioning creditors, notice is hereby given, by the petitioners to all the creditors of the said Samuel Downing, to shew cause, before the said judges (if any they have) on Monday the 15th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the house of the said George Brewerton, Esquire, in the north ward of the said city, why an assignment of the estate of the said Samuel Downing, should not be made to Jordan Downing, of Morrisania, Yeoman, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Samuel Downing, in proportion to their respective demands against him, pursuant to the prayer of the said petition, and the said Samuel Downing, be thereupon discharged, pursuant to the laws of this colony of New-York, in cases of insolvent debtors made and provided; the said petitioners having in all things complied with directions of the said laws. Dated this 23d Day of May, 1767. 74 76.

## THOMAS PEARSALL,

Has just imported a fresh assortment of the following Goods, by the last vessels from London and Bristol, which he will sell on low terms for ready money or short credit, viz.

CALICOES, cambricks, 7-8 and yard wide lawns, long lawns; black taffatics, black Persians, 3-4 dowlas, double Silesias, 7-8 and yd. wd. Irish linsens, 9-8 Irish sheetings, Russia sheetings, Oznaburgs, Russia duck, Ravens duck, spotted bandanoes; new and hungee-romals, chelloes, 7-8, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8 cotton checks, blue and mixed coloured ferges, blue and cotton coloured shalloons, mixed coloured sagathies; Scotch handkerchiefs, shoe, quality and coat bindings; basket buttons, scarf twist, black gimp, sewing silk; black cravats, black handkerchiefs, 4d, 6 and 8d black padufoy ribbon, 6d and 8d satin ditto, buckrams, worsted cambricks, durants, callimancoes, tammies, pins, Scotch bibles, black peelongs, fans, &c. 74 77

Just imported in the last Ships from London, and to be sold

## By ALEXANDER M'DONALD,

At his Store at the House of the late Colonel Cuyler, nearly opposite William Livingston's, Esq; Lawyer, for Cash or short Credit, the following Goods, viz.

HOSE'S shoes, and best satin pumps; children's Morocco do. a large and beautiful assortment of china, consisting of cups and saucers, half pint, pint, quart, half gallon and gallon bowls; tea pots and sugar dishes, fruit do. tureens, dishes, and complements of image China; a great variety of ribbons; best French pearl necklaces; black, blue, cloth and crown coloured sewing silks; woman's purple kid mitts and gloves; silk mitts and gloves; men's, women's, boy's, and girls silk, thread, cotton, and worsted rib'd hose; Kilmarnock caps, and striped ditto; single and double scarlet ditto, cap and apron tapes, shoe and quality bindings, ferrits; plain, spotted, sprig, piquet, undrest, club, all-over under stripe, rich all-over check'd gauzes, aprons and handkerchiefs; Scotch threads, and common sewing ditto, 7-8, 3-4, and yard wide cotton and linen checks; 4 1-2, 12, sterling, Whites and Lilliken pins; black, blue, green and white durants and tannies; Scotch and German Oznaburgs, brown Hessians, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linsens, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 diaper fringed table-cloths; clouting and cap diaper, dowlas, Pomerrania linsens, Russia diaper;—with a neat assortment of the most fashionable chintzes, cotton, callicoes, and stamped linsens; field lawn handkerchiefs; a few pieces of Hollands and cambricks; buckskin and shammy gloves, farrings, pelongs and Persians; silver handled knives and forks in cases;—Madeira wine—molasses and sugars—with a great many other articles too tedious to mention. 74 77

WHEREAS I Joseph Sackett, jun. late of Somerset-County, in the province of New-Jersey, Surgeon, by a certain Letter of Attorney under my Hand and Seal, bearing Date about 7 or 8 Months ago, did make, Ordain, Constitute and Appoint, Edmund Leslie of the same Place, Gentleman, my lawful Attorney, to dispose of Lands, and to Transact other Business in my behalf, in the said County and Province. I do hereby give Notice, that I have for divers good Causes and Considerations thereunto moving, revoked and by these Presents, do utterly revoke, disannul and make void, said Letter of Attorney, and all Power and Authority, to him the said Edmund Leslie, therein given. Witness my Hand in Jamaica, Nassau-Island, 25th of May, 1767. JOSEPH SACKETT, jun.

ALL PERSONS that have any Demands on the Estate of Albert Van Nordstrant, late of the City of New-York, deceased, (for Debts contracted before the Decease of the said Albert Van Nordstrant) are hereby desired to bring in their Accounts to the Executors undermentioned, that they may be settled; and all Persons that are indebted to the said Estate, either by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, (which Debts were contracted before the Decease of the said Albert Van Nordstrant) are desired to discharge the same to the Executors of the said Estate, within two Months after the Date hereof to prevent further Trouble.

GARRET VAN NORDSTRANT, } Executors.  
JACOB DUNYEE,  
ISAAC MEAD,

New-York, May 18th. 1767.

## To be sold at Public Vendue,

At the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 25th July next;

THE whole of the real Estate of Henry Cuyler, deceased, consisting of the following Houses and Lots of Land, viz. The House and Lot in which he lived, now in the Possession of Andrew M' Myer.

A House, and Lot of Ground, situate on Cruger's Dock, now in the Possession of John and Thomas Burling.

Several Houses, Store-Houses, and Lots, with the Wharf, opposite to the Dwelling-House in the Possession of Andrew M' Myer.

A Tract of Land in the Oblong, No. 53, containing 500 Acres a small Lot of Land in the Town of Hackensack.

Several Lots of Land in the Great, or Hardenburgh Patent.

For further Particulars inquire of the Subscribers, Executors to the deceased, who desire all Persons indebted to the Estate, to pay the same without further Notice, to ABRAHAM CUYLER; and all those who have any Demands on said Estate, to send in their Accounts to the said Abraham Cuyler, at the House of Henry Cuyler.

74 75

HENRY CUYLER.

JOHN CUYLER.

TELEMAN CUYLER.

ABRAHAM CUYLER.

To be sold at public Vendue, on Tuesday the 10th of June, or at private sale any time before;

A Convenient house and lot of ground, situate in Nassau-street, behind the City-hall, belonging to John Van Gelder, black-smith; the lot is 95 feet in length, on both sides, and 25 feet front and rear, Dutch measure; in the house are five fire-places: There is on the lot besides the house, a very good stable, a soap chandler's shop, and all the utensils belonging to the soap and tallow chandler's business; among which is an excellent copper soap kettle, three large cedar lie-tubs, iron hoop'd, a parcel of excellent pewter candle moulds, and a parcel of hard soap: Any person inclining to purchase any of the above articles, or the house and lot, may apply to the subscriber living on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same. (71 74) JOHN VAN GELDER.

## To the PUBLIC.

ALL Kinds of Brads Work, la- quered or gilt in the best Manner, and on the most reasonable Terms, by

ELKANAH and WILLIAM DEANE, At their Shop in Broad-Street, New-York: Where Coach- and Coach-Harness Work, and Saddler's-Work of every Kind, are made and finished in the genteelst Taste, and on the most reasonable Terms; and warranted for Twelve Months.

N. B. The above named DEANE'S, have their Work done by Men who have been regularly brought up to the different Branches of Trade, and not by Apprentice Boy's, whose Master's never knew the Business, or perhaps ever saw a Coach making in their Lives. (73 76)

## SUPPL

## DANTZ

HE Entry Poland, p between the bles. Th veral Prop ther large Quantities. Hamburg, March Thorn, Elbing, and bring the important Province, as well as land, had, after sever ter into a Confederac mously elected Lieute Marshal. In Conseq fenters all signed a M be printed, setting f such a Step. The Magistrates of have entered into thi

## LOND

It is currently repor I will not approve of Company; and, it Overtures made with of great Opulence in open, which are like Reception.

We hear that Mr week incog. at Do were sent to him from intelligence, he again March 24. Ther Mr. Barber, of Han which has had no less of one year in particu had seventeen pigs in second, and nineteen creature is now in pig The Sally, Carlton is totally lost on the car.

Arrived from New-Dolphin, Brown, at Carter, at Jamaica; at Penicola.

## THE PRINCIPLES OF TIME

IN this Time-keeper taken to avoid Fri Wheels moving on Holes, and high Num The Part which eighth Part of a M that Part is very fine formed at the Wheel by which Means the ading at that Whee has no more to do i Person that winds th There is a Spring I call a Secondary N always kept stretched Main-spring, and de the Time-keeper, at is not suffered to act, its Place.

In common Wat have about one-third that the Balance-spr the Balance-spring h three, that from the Time-keeper, the W Part of the Power of lance-spring has; an the Wheels have to d The Wheels in a con Dominion over the Watch is wound up the Watch a-going; Balance is at rest, and Force of the Wheels of the Force of the W can, when the Weig tulum a vibrating; Wheels move the Bal Angle, in Proportion fetch, than the Forc Regulator can move pendicular, when it i My Time-keeper's the Weight of a large and three Times its Watch Balance goe







New-York, March 10, 1867.

## The SUBSCRIBER

**PURPOSES** to open a Morning and Evening School, for the Instruction of Youth in Writing and Arithmetic—to commence the 1st of April next, and continue to the first of October following—Attendance will be given from six to eight in the Morning, and from five to seven in the Evening precisely.—It is imagined that this Plan may suit some of both Sexes, who attend other Places of Education at different Periods, for other Purposes.—Whoever is pleased to Favour this Scheme, may depend on being served with Fidelity; as there will be no Deeds, Bills, Bonds, &c. or any Kind of Writing done, but such as will have a direct Tendency to promote the general Good of the School, which has constantly been the principal View of the Instructor, and on which Account he has rejected every Thing that he thought would be incompatible with the Duty of a Teacher.

Hugh Hughes.

Thomas Bridgen Attwood,

**HAS** imported by the last Vessels from London, a fresh and general Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, which he will sell at the very lowest Prices, wholesale and retail, at his Store in Broad-Street; where, as he gives constant attendance himself, Family Prescriptions will be carefully made up, Country Orders punctually executed, and the Favours duly acknowledged.

The most approved patented Medicines, warranted genuine, from the Original Warehouses (citt) 47

A Choice New

**CLAVICHORD,**

Lately imported from EUROPE, Has Four Stops, and is esteem'd an excellent Instrument, To be sold by

**DAVID PHILIPS,**

At the Sign of the Horse and Cart. (70—)

For the good of the PUBLIC.

Just publish'd and to be sold at the Printing-Office at the Exchange,

(Price One Shilling.)

**A SURE GUIDE TO HELL,**

By **BEELZEBUB.**

The Sixth Edition with NOTES.

**TO BE SOLD** at private Sale, and a good Title given by the Subscriber.

**A** Small Farm, lying on the North-River, about 6 Miles from New-York, at a place called the Bull's Ferry in Bergen County, where is a convenient Landing-Place.—There is in the Farm, a Dwelling-House, a Barn and a Baracks, with 6 Acres of choice Meadow.—For further Particulars, inquire of JOHN ETEL in English Neighbourhood, or of the Subscriber in N.York. 58 WILLIAM DOBBS

**Walter & Thomas Buchanan, & Co.**

Have imported in the last Vessels from Britain, and have for Sale at their Store in Queen-Street, nigh the Fly-Market;

<b>M</b> EN's rib'd and plain thread and worsted hofe.	Striped holland
Women's thread and worsted hofe	Cotton and linen checks
Stocking patterns	White and coloured jeans
Women's worsted & silk mitts	Check handkerchiefs
Tammyes, callimancoes, durants, camblets, cambricks and lawns	White and coloured thread
Barcelona handkerchiefs	Tapes and garters
Cravats, do. and sewing silk	Quality bindings
Needles, pins and buckram	Scots plaids and carpets
Oznaburgs, towelling, flannel, and diaper	Damask table cloths and napkins
White and brown linens	Ivory and horn combs
	Men's and women's shoes
	A few pipes of wine; and fail-cloth, from No. 1 to VI.

N. B. Have also for sale, a 9 and half inch cable, and 2 haufers of 6 inches each, with other cargo proper for a vessel of about 150 tons. 68—

To be LET, and entered upon immediately,

**A** Genteel House, situate in Maiden-Lane, now in the Tenure of Benjamin Helme; it contains Six good Rooms, a dry boarded Cellar under the Whole; a fine Yard and Garden, with many other Conveniences: Any Person inclining to hire, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, at Mr. Benjamin Nicoll's, on the New-Dock. (69) BENJAMIN HELME.

**TO BE LET,**

**THE** House fronting the Great-Dock, wherein PETER LOW, now lives; it is well situated for Business: On the Rear of the Lot opposite Major CARY's, is a Store House with a large Oven, and conveniences for the Baking Business: Inquire the of Widow FRANCES MOORE.

**R**ED and white PORT, very excellent in Pipes, Hogshheads, and Quarter-Casks, to be sold by **CHARLES NICOLL,** at the White-Hall. 26.

**A** CORNER House and Lot of Ground, to be sold, near the Baptist Meeting, on Golden-Hill, belonging to William Dobbs, now living in the House; for which he will give a good Title. 58—

**WANTED,**

To tend a Forge in Virginia, a Finer, who understands his Business, and can be well recommended. Such a one may hear of Encouragement, by inquiring of the Printer at the Exchange. 40.

## TO BE SOLD, By THOMAS DOUGHTY,

IN DOCK-STREET:

**C**HOICE old Madeira Wine, Lisbon, Red Port, Teneriffe Wines by the Pipe, Quarter Cask, or Five Gallons; also Jamaica Spirits, West-India Rum, Holland Geneva, Bohea, Shouhsong and Hyson Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Lump, single, middling and double refined Loaf Sugar; Mustovado Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Sweet Oil, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, Pepper, French Indigo, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, with sundry other Articles of Grocery. 54—

**A** fresh Importation, just received, Per the Hope, Capt. Davis, and the N.York, Capt. Lawrence,

At the **UNIVERSAL STORE,**

Or the **MEDLEY of GOODS,**

By **Gerardus Duyckinck,**

At the Sign of the Looking-Glass, and Druggist Pot, the Corner of the Old-Slip-Market, New-York;

Where is sold, a Variety of Assortments, either by Wholesale, or Retail, at a reasonable Price, viz.

**LOOKING GLASSES**

Pictures

China

Paper Hangings

White Flint Glass Ware

Table and Kitchen Furniture

Window and Coach Glasses

Painters and Limners Colours

Dyeing Colours and Fullers Articles

Japanning Varnishes

Gold and Silver Leaf

Founders and Smelters Articles

Hatters Trimmings

Carpetting

Jewellery

Allum

Coppers

Brumstone

Nails

Pewter

A beautiful and fashionable Assortment.

Almost every Article in these Branches, too tedious to mention.

Spicery, and Do. for Distilling of Cordials Oils extracted, and chemical.

**LIKEWISE:**

Lead in Sheets and Bars

Shot

Wire

Writing Paper

**Drugs and Medicines,**

With a general Assortment of genuine patented Medicines, as extensive in the above Articles, as any of the Faculty here, or most Practitioners, or Families require.

To be sold, for CASH only, at a very low Rate, particularly to the Venders thereof. (67 70)

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

**BY** Virtue of the King's Royal Patent for Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Plantations, for many Patent Medicines, to the Proprietors of each, to enjoy the full Benefit, are now sold, under Royal Sanction, by Messrs. William and Cluer Dicey, and Co. of London, who now appoint their genuine Medicines, to be sold in New-York, by

**Gerardus Duyckinck, Merchant, only,** And by at least one reputable Trader in each City and Chief Town in Great-Britain Ireland &c. the Sundries as follows, viz.

**D**R. Bateman's Pectoral

Drops.

Dr. Fraunce's strengthening

Elixir.

Dr. Hooper's Female Pills.

Schwaberg's Liquid Shell.

Radcliff's Elixir.

Chase's Pills.

Betton's British Oil.

Anderfon's Scots Pills.

Golden and plain Spirits of

Scurvy Grass.

Fryer's Balsam.

James's Fever Powder.

Boscock's Squire's, and

Stoughton's Elixir.

The Original Godfrey's Cor-

dial.

Daffy's Elixir.

Pike's Antidote, which cures

the Itch, and all Eruptions

and cutaneous Disorders.

Ladies sticking Plaster.

Proper Directions to each,

and fold as above-mentio-

ned, to avoid the Confe-

quence of Counterfeits.

**LIKEWISE:**

**Nuremberg Salve, and Harlem Oil.**

**TO BE LET,** for the ensuing year, very convenient for a baker or tavern-keeper, the dwelling-house, store and bake-house belonging to the estate of John Van Varck deceased, now occupied by the widow Brower, near the Battery. JAMES VAN VARCK.

Imported and to be sold Wholesale and Retail by **EDWARD LAIGHT,**

Opposite the Hon. William Walton's, Esq; for Cash or short Credit;

**A** Neat and general assortment of ironmongery and cutlery, such as pit, mill and cross cut saws, hand, tenon, fish and pannel ditto; eyed shovels and spades, front and inside door locks, chest locks, hinges and handles; raised joint and common H & IL hinges; brass scales and scale beams; brass and iron wire; bright balcony and shutter bolts; clouts, brads, acks and tenter hooks of all sorts; cotton and clothiers cards; files, rasps, augers and chisels; Dutch tea kettles; common and chamber bellowes; Ware's best Scotch snuff; refined and bloomy iron; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails; 7 by 9, 8 by 10 and 9 by 11 glass; and many other articles too tedious to mention.—Also oil, blubber and leather as usual, and all the necessary articles belonging to the carrying business. 37— (t.b.c.)

**A few Casks of Salt Glauber,**

Just imported, and to be sold,

By **JOHN H. CRUGER.**

Just imported in the York, Capt. Peter Berton, from London, and other Vessels from Bristol, and Amsterdam, and to be sold reasonably, for Cash, by

**EVERT BANCER,**

At his Store in Wall-Street, opposite Mr. Thurman's; **B**EST English and Scotch oznaburgs, Russia and Irish sheeting, 7-8, and yard wide Irish linen, 3-4 dowlas, 3-4 and 7-8 garlicks; princies, linens, tandems, pistol lawns, 3-4 mask table cloths, napkins, and clouting diaper; white and coloured threads, shirt buttons, fine blue and red spotted lawn handkerchiefs, black and coloured silk handkerchiefs; spotted bandannoes, cotton romals, and linen handkerchiefs; black perian, black taffaty, black, green, and blue peccolies; black silk and worsted hofe, silk and worsted breeches, patters; cotton and brown thread hofe, black silk and worsted mitts and gloves; ribands, ferrits, tapes, counterpane, corded and figured dimity, cotton stripes, black bombazeen, corded everlasting, sagathy, shalloon, durants, tammies; brown buckram, 10-4 Flanders tick, bed-bunts, net twine, check, hair cloths, and table carpets; English and Dutch folio bibles; shoemakers spinnel, writing paper, ivory and horn combs; needles, pins, weaver-brushes, white wash-brushes; round hair brooms, dusters, boenders, shoe-brushes, buckles; brushes: Square marble stones for hearths, jamb-tiles, iron backs; Harlem oil, Nuremberg salve, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, and sundry other goods. 72 73

**PETER T. CURTENIUS,**

At the Sign of the Anvil and Hammer, opposite the City Market, intending to quit the Ironmongery Business; will sell the following Goods for ready Cash only, at 112 and a half per Cent. which is about prime Cost, provided any Person will take an Assortment, not under Ninety or a Hundred Pounds worth at a Time; and to those whom it does not suit to take so much, he will still sell considerably under the usual Advance, viz.

**G**ARDEN Spades, ditching shovels, files and rasps, scyres, plates, hand and bench vices, smith's hammers, and sledges, cross-cut saws, pit, pannel, tenon, dovetail, compass, and frame saws; broad axes, ship and house carpenter's adzes, augers gimblets, centre and dovelling bits, claw hammers, rules, drawing knives, chisels, and gouges, planes and plane irons; carpenter's rub stones, hatchets, helv'd and unbhelv'd, brass and iron chamber door locks, knob latches, closet and cupboard locks, double and single spring chest locks, desk and book case ditto, H and H L hinges, brass and cross garnet ditto, chest hinges, brass H and desk ditto; brass handles, and 'feutcheons, for desks & igitures; new fashion'd brass candle sticks, double branch sconce ditto; best new fashion'd double gilt, shoe and knee buckles; Bath metal, steel, brass, pewter, and white metal ditto; steel chapes for silver buckles; iron boxes, ivory and common table knives and forks; clasp and pen-knives, carving ditto; shoemaker's awls, racks, pinners, nippers, hammers, awl hafts, spinnel, black ball, and mace sheen wax; coat and sleeve buttons, iron and brass wire, brass scales, steelyards, scale beams, tea-kettles, nests of India kettles, iron hoops, screws, brads, tacks, pump and clow nails of sundry sizes; frying and dripping pans, brass cooking, double spring beaver traps, snap mouse traps, gun barrels and locks, muskets, pistols and blunder buffes, two very neat English fowling pieces, with blued barrels, and water pan locks; shovels and tongs, end-irons, pewter dishes, poiringers, and tea pots, saddler's blue, green, and scarlet fringe, and lace; stirrups, shafts, and single, straining, and boot web, whale bone, and common horse whips; whip thongs and lather, worsted chair reins, coffin plates, lacing and bullions, brass and iron chaffing-dishes, chest handles, splinter and black pad locks, thumb latches, best black flints, brass mortars for apothecaries, ditto for family use, pulleys, brass and iron knockers, shot pouches, and powder flasks, horn combs, brass and iron jews harps, spring and bell bolts, brass chimney hooks, clasp pins, curtain rings, tea box sets, common and polished fasteners, stock locks, cork screws, glass supporters, pliers, brass bullet moulds, cooper's rivets, grid irons, rais'd joint beam hinges, pins, needles, iron and box coffee-mills, pie-pans, waffle-irons, marbles, cloth, and weaver's brushes, weaver's reeds, mace and gloves.—Also,

Two thousand acres of land, lying in the county of Albany, along the west bank of the river, which empties out of Lake George into Lake Champlain, bounded by the garrison lands belonging to Ticonderoga, and a considerable part of it by the aforesaid river, as it runs.—**LIKEWISE,**

Eighty one acres of land, lying within the bounds of Marble-Town, near Esopus. (72 83)

**GARRAT NOEL,**

Has this Day imported in the York, Capt. Berton, the following new BOOKS.

1. **THE** Court and City Calendar.
2. Doctor Fordyce's Sermons to young Women.
3. An Attempt to explain the Words, Reason, Substance, Person, Creeds, Orthodoxy, Catholic Church, Subscription, &c. by a Presbyterian of the Church of England.
4. Archdeacon Dodwell's Clergyman's Assistant, in visiting the Sick.
5. Dean Swift's Letters from the Year 1703 to 1740, published from the Originals, by Mr. Hawesworth.
6. Continuation of the Life of Mariamne.
7. Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature, a new Edition.
8. The History of Eliza.
9. The genuine Letters between Henry and Frances.
10. Bishop Warburton's Sermons.
11. Tristram Shandy, 9th Volume.
12. Four Dissertations, 1st, on Providence, 2d, Prayer, 3d, Reason to expect that virtuous Men shall meet after Death, in a State of Happiness, 4th, on the Importance of Christianity, by Richard Price, F. R. S.
13. History of Miss Pittsborough.
14. Laws concerning Masters and Servants, by a Gentleman of the Inner Temple.

Also the following new Plays.

1. The accomplished Maid.
2. The Perplexities.
3. The School for Guardians.—With a vast Variety of other Things in said NOEL'S Way.—The Magazines and Reviews as usual. 72 73

**ABRAHAM DELANOY, jun.**

Just arrived from LONDON:

**T**AKES this Opportunity to inform the Public, That he is now settled at Mr. TURNER'S, in New-Dutch Church-Street, near Colonel Robinson's; Where he intends to carry on Portrait Painting: Ladies and Gentlemen that please to employ him, may depend on all the Justice in his Power, and he doubts not, but he shall give Satisfaction. (73 74)

## SUPPL

From the LONDON C

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# SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1275.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1767.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, April 9, 1767.  
To the PRINTER.

*Cinque gran nemici da pace, habitano con esso noi :  
cive l'avaritia, l'ambitione, l'invidia l'ira, & la  
superbia : se detti inimici si mandassero in esilio,  
regeneribbe senza dubio tra noi pace perpetua.*

PETRARCH.

**A**THENS had her orators. They did her sometimes a great deal of good, at other times a great deal of harm; the latter particularly when they prevailed advising the Sicilian war, under the burthen and losses of which war that flourishing state sunk, and never again recovered itself.

To the haranguers of the populace among the ancients, succeed among the moderns your writers of political pamphlets and news-papers, and your coffee-house talkers.

It is remarkable that soldiers by profession, men truly and unquestionably brave, seldom advise war but in cases of extreme necessity. While mere rhetoricians, tongue pads and scribes, timid by nature, or from their little bodily exercise, deficient in those spirits that give real courage, are ever bawling for war on the most trifling occasions, and seem the most blood-thirsty of mankind.

At this present juncture, when we have scarce had time to breathe, after a war the most general and the most expensive both of blood and treasure Europe was ever involved in, we have three sets of orators, who are labouring, by exasperating us against our friends to engage us in three new wars, viz. a war with Portugal, a war with Holland, and a war with our own colonies. As to the two first of these wars, I shall not dispute the prudence or the justice of them. I suppose no Englishman can doubt, that if the Hollanders did our grandfathers an injury about 150 years ago, whatever friendship there has been between us since, we may, whenever we think fit, revenge it; and that if the Portuguese buy cloth cheaper of the French than they can of us, we have a right to drub them till they are willing to give us the preference. Allowing then that we are strong enough to beat both Holland and Portugal, cause or no cause, with all the friends and allies they can both muster, and all the enemies such a conduct may draw upon our hands, and that the Dutch too will probably lend us money enough to pay the expence, I would only submit it to consideration, whether there may not be some small convenience in being the mean while at peace with ourselves, and finding some other way of settling matters between our late ministers and colonists than cutting of throats.

Every step is now taking to enrage us against America. Pamphlets and news-papers fly about, and coffee-houses ring with lying reports of its being in rebellion. Force is called for. Fleets and troops should be sent. Those already there should be called from the distant posts, and quartered on the capital towns. The principal people should be brought here and hanged, &c.—And why?

Why!—Do you ask why?

Yes. I beg leave to ask why?

Why they are going throw off the government of this country, and set up for themselves.

Pray how does that appear?

Why, are they not all in arms?

No. They are all in peace.

Have they not refused to make the compensation to the sufferers by the late riots, that was required of them by government here?

No. They have made ample satisfaction. Which, by the way, has not been done here to the sufferers by your own riots.

Have they not burnt the custom-house?

No. That story is an absolute invented lie, without the least foundation.

Have they not refused to comply with an act of parliament for quartering of troops? And have they not sent a petition to government for taking off the restraint on their trade, and so overthrow the navigation act?

Allowing that the assembly of one colony, New-York, has refused to comply with that act, and that some merchants of that one colony have dared to petition, and that refusing and petitioning are high treason; are five and twenty colonies to be punished for the crime of one?

But let us consider coolly the nature of this act, of this refusal, and of this petition.

The act was a production of the same administration that made the stamp-act, and was probably intended to facilitate the awing the colonies into

a submission to it. For that purpose there was in the bill, when first brought in, a clause to empower the officers of the army to quarter soldiers on private houses in America. This clause being strongly opposed, was omitted; and the act only required the hiring of empty houses, barns, &c. for the troops, where they were to be furnished with firing, candles, bedding, utensils to dress victuals, five pints of small beer or cyder, or half a pint of rum per man per diem; and some other articles, without paying any thing for the same, but the expence to be borne by the province.

There is no other way to raise money in a province, but by the assembly's making an act or law for that purpose. This is therefore to be considered as a law made here, directing that the assembly in America should make another law. The propriety of this proceeding has by some been doubted, they having been of opinion that an assembly is a kind of little parliament in America, not an executive officer of government, and as such obliged to obey and execute orders; that it is in its nature a deliberative body; its members are to consider such matters as come before them; and when a law is proposed, they are to weigh well its utility, necessity, propriety, possibility or practicability, and determine on the whole according to their judgments. If they were obliged to make laws right or wrong, in obedience to a law made by a superior legislature, they would be of no use as a parliament, their nature would be changed, their constitution destroyed. Indeed the act of parliament itself seems sensible of this;—for in other acts where a duty is enjoined to be performed by any person, it has always been usual to appoint a penalty on neglect or refusal, and direct the mode of recovering or inflicting that penalty. But nothing of this kind is, or indeed well could be, in this act of parliament, with respect to what is required of the assemblies. It was therefore looked upon in America merely as a requisition, which the assemblies were to consider, and comply with or decline, in the whole or in part, as it might happen to suit the different circumstances and abilities of different colonies. Accordingly Pennsylvania, where but few troops generally are, complied readily with the whole. But New-York, through which all the troops usually pass and repass, between Britain and the French conquests, conceived the burden of the whole would be too great for them, and therefore complied only with a part of the requisition, and in an address to their governor gave their reasons couched in the most decent and respectful terms.

To many persons, indeed, the principle of the act seems wrong. It is hard, say they, to assign a good reason why soldiers should, in any part of the King's dominions, be furnished with any thing for nothing. There is always a pay-master with them. Why would they not pay for all they have? 'Tis otherwise a partial burthen on the places where they happen to be, and therefore unjust. In Britain this burthen is only thrown on inn-keepers, and may be considered as a tax on that employment, which they however can exonerate themselves of, by higher bills on their customers, and so spread the tax more equally. But one colony, that happens to be so oppressed, has no means of laying part of their burthen on another colony, that from its situation is generally exempted.

Our coffee-house orators, however, would have it declared, that this refusal of full compliance with the act, is REBELLION, and to be punished accordingly. A rare proceeding this would be, to make a law requiring something to be done that is new, not expressing what the offence shall be of refusing to comply with it, or what the punishment; and after the offence is committed, then to name the one, and declare the other! The first instance, I believe, of this kind, in legislation; and would look not so much like making of laws, as making of traps for the subject. This is, besides, a new kind of Rebellion. It is used to be thought that Rebellion consisted in doing something; but this is a Rebellion that consists in not doing something, or in doing nothing. If every man who neglects or refuses to comply with an act of parliament is a rebel, I am afraid we have many more rebels among us than we were aware. Among others, they that have not registered the weight of their plate, and paid the duty, are all rebels; and these, I think, are not a few: To whom may be added the acting rebels that wear French silks and cambricks.

As to the petition mentioned above, it is, I have

been informed, from a number of private persons, Merchants of New-York, stating their opinion, that several restraints in the Acts of Trade laid on the Commerce of the Colonies, are not only prejudicial to the Colonies, but to the Mother Country. They give their reasons for this opinion. Those reasons are to be judged of here. If they are found to be good and well supported by facts; one would think that instead of censuring those Merchants might deserve thanks. If otherwise, the petition may be laid aside. Petitioning is not rebellion. The very nature of a petition acknowledges the power it petitions to, and the subjection of the petitioner.

But, in party views, mole-hills are often magnified to mountains. And when the wolf is determined on a quarrel with the lamb, up stream or down stream 'tis all one; pretences are easily found or made, reason and justice are out of the question.

A Friend to both Countries.

LONDON, March 28.

The Dutch, if the information Mr. Botelet, their Ambassador, gave to the Marquis of Rockingham be true, have nearly 50,000,000. sterling in our funds: The annual interest of this sum cannot be much less than 2,000,000.

Our East India Company, supposing they fit out no more than twenty ships yearly, and that each ship upon an average, exports forty thousand pounds in coined money and bullion, must necessarily carry out of this kingdom, 800,000. annually. Nor is this estimate exaggerated, as plainly appears by the exports of that Company last year, which amounted in gold to forty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-six pounds sterling, and in silver to seven hundred eighty-five thousand two hundred and three pounds.

These two exorbitant drains of cash, investigated through their various operations, will be found to be the efficient causes of the exorbitant price which every species of provisions bears at present, and which, if not remedied, may, in time, produce a general insurrection of the people.

We hear that an eminent printseller in the city has given commission to his correspondent in Italy, to send over a young painter to Corsica, in order to take a set of views in that island, and if possible, to obtain a picture of general Paoli. [The greatest man on earth!]

On the examinations, it comes out, that the conquests in the East-Indies amounts yearly to 4 millions sterling, the charges to 100,000. the net gain being 3,900,000. it is thought will be applied towards paying off the national debt.

We hear that new instructions have lately been sent over to his Majesty's governors and naval commanders in the West-Indies, in consequence of the French having excluded his Majesty's subjects from carrying on certain branches of trade to any of their islands.

We hear that the subjects of some late petitions of our Colony Agents to the board of trade and plantations, has been for the obtaining a bounty to be paid on the importation of North-American corn in Great-Britain, by which a very large sum of money will be saved to the nation.

A very cutting memorial has this week been dispatched to the Senate and Republic of Genoa, on the article of that nation's so liberally building ships of war for the service of France.

In a few days Alexander Hood, Esq; will sail for Halifax, to take upon him the command of his Majesty's fleet there, in the room of Admiral Darel, deceased.

Admiral Palliser is said to have received strict orders, which are to be communicated to all the captains and officers under his command, to suffer neither French men of war nor merchantmen to proceed to the westward of Anticosti Isle, in the gulph of St. Lawrence, or within fifteen leagues of the Isle of Cape Breton, otherwise they are to be seized, and condemned as legal prizes.

April 17. Yesterday the Honourable House of Commons adjourned to Tuesday the 28th Instant.

On Monday next Commodore Palliser will set out for Portsmouth, to take upon him the Command of the Fleet destined for Newfoundland, to protect the Fishery there.

BOSTON, June 4.

By a Letter from a Gentleman in Edinburgh to another in this Town, dated March 25th we are informed. That the Rev'd Doctor WITHERSPOON, has embraced the invitation of the Trustees of New-Jersey College, to the President's Chair, which for some Time past has been vacant by the Death of the



Rev'd Doctor FINLEY: That he is a Gentleman of superior Genius, Learning and Piety, and in most respects eminently qualified for the important Office to which he is elected: That he was then engaged in forwarding a new Collection of Books for the Library of that College; and it was supposed would embark for America about the first of June.

Last Wednesday Capt. Dunn arrived here in 40 Days from Glasgow. He has brought over 27 Recruits for his Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, now at Halifax.

We have Advice from Quebec, That the Ice in the great River St. Lawrence broke up on Sunday the 26th of April.

Last Saturday Night some daring Villain went on board two Ships in the Harbour and took away the Breeches from under the Captains Heads while they were asleep, and robbed them of their Watches and Cash to a considerable amount.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.  
Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in London, dated April 11, 1767.

"We have been very busy about the Paper Money Affair. The Merchants are to wait on Lord Clare with their Opinion in Favour of it in a Day or two. After receiving Dr. F's Remarks on the Report of the Board of Trade, they have drawn up a new Representation on the Subject, which they have signed, and Dr. F's Paper is to be given in by itself. Mr. Garth for South-Carolina, Mr. Montague for Virginia, Dr. Franklin for Pennsylvania, Mr. Charles for New-York, Mr. Sherwood for Rhode-Island, and Mr. Deberdt for Massachusetts, have attended the Meetings of the Merchants on this Occasion.—The Strength of the Opposition, the daily Expectations of new Changes in the Ministry, and the present Resentment against America, keep Minds so agitated, that there can be but very little Progress made in American Affairs."

Extract of another Letter from London, dated April 11, 1767.

"I attended a late Debate in the House of Lords, and it gave me great Uneasiness to find much resentment against the Colonies in the Disputants. The Word *Rebellion* was frequently used. Lords T—t, T—e, S—h, and others were against you, and Lord Sh—e, the Duke of G—n, and Lord C—n, your Friends. They said what they dared to palliate the Warmth shewn by their Opponents against America. Indeed your Friends can do nothing else but palliate a little, and delay coming to Resolutions against America, as they would, at this Time, be very violent ones.

"It is said, that it is agreed on all Sides, that some Measures shall be taken (what they will be Time must discover) effectually to enforce the Authority of Parliament, and to carry it into actual Execution.—The Act of Indemnity passed by the Boston Assembly, will undoubtedly be repealed, and there is a great Probability that a severe Censure on the Assembly will attend it.—This Act is looked on as a high Infringement of the King's Prerogative. It was mentioned by several in the Debate, that Acts of Pardon and Indemnity never originate in either of the Houses, but always are sent down from the King complete and signed, and are accepted and aged to below.

"It is also reported, and I fear the Report is true, that a Project is on Foot, to render all the Governors and Magistrates in America independent of the annual Support they receive of their several Assemblies.

"There are great Heats on American Affairs, and those of the India Company,—how they will particularly terminate, the wisest among us, as yet, are not able to discover."

A Letter from London, dated April 10, has the following Paragraph:

"The Conduct of New-York and Boston Assemblies, with the Petition of the New-York Merchants, has occasioned great Clamour against America, and put into the Hands of the G—Party those Weapons they were most desirous of, and with which they hope to run down the Friends of America, who, indeed, cannot help complaining a little against a Behaviour, which has weakened their Hands, and given such Advantages to their Enemies."

Extract of a Letter from London, April 11, 1767.

"During Lord Chatham's Stay at Bath, the public Business went on very heavily, when George Grenville did not fail to avail himself of his Absence, and was very assiduous in his Opposition, though without much Effect.

"The Land-tax, however, hath been carried, to the Surprise of the Opposition themselves, for Three Shillings in the Pound instead of Four Shillings. And you will probably think it strange when I tell you, that this is a very unpopular Reduction of the Tax; for every Body, who knows any Thing of the Matter, are sensible, that a Diminution of the public Revenue of 500,000. a Year, when the national Debt is so great, and several Millions of it

yet unfunded, is by no Means favourable to public Credit. But so it is, People in general do not like it, and conclude that this Deficiency must necessarily be made up by some other Tax; perhaps not so agreeable, and in a Way more prejudicial to Trade.—You will see in the Papers one or two Addresses to the Members, in Praise of this Measure, but they are all penned by Grenville, or his Friends, and are by no Means the general Sense of any Part of the Country.—This is the first Time this Tax hath been carried against the Court, since it was first imposed in King William's Reign.

"Lord Chatham hath now been in Town for this Month past, but is really in so poor a State of Health, that he is able to attend to no Sort of Business whatever. His Journey to Town, it seems, has checked the Gout, and thrown him into a Sort of constant Hectic Fever, which he cannot get rid of. In short, it begins to be apprehended, and I am afraid upon very good Grounds, that his Life draws near its Period; and what Effect that will have upon the Ministry, it is impossible to say. In the mean while, the several Members of it are far from being unanimous among themselves, or attached to their Leader, whom they often suffer to be abused in the House of Commons, without putting in a Word in his Defence. This is really somewhat singular; for in all former Times, at least as far as I know, the Ministry for the Time being, and while they remained a Ministry, always hung together, appeared to draw one Way, and to be of one Mind. But this is far from being the Case at present. The several Members of it often differ as much as the Inns and Outs used to do; and it is just now equally difficult to account how they keep together so long, or to guess who shall compose our next Administration; for Changes have been long talked of, and now more than ever.

The East India Affairs are still canvassing before the House of Commons, but are yet no way settled. It is agreed, however, on all Hands, that they are to share their territorial Revenues with the State, but how this will be liquidated no Body yet knows. It is a Question indeed, which, the more it is canvassed appears the more difficult to discuss. Lord Chatham's Opinion, if he has really formed any, has not yet transpired. Perhaps he may soon declare himself, and at once make a Demand upon the Company for such a Sum yearly, as will make a splendid Addition to the public Revenue, once more raise his own Reputation, and facilitate what other Schemes he may now have in Contemplation, if, in his present debilitated State, he is able to meditate any Thing for the public Good. In a little Time we must know."

We hear that Maurice Morgan, Esq; Secretary of the Province of New-Jersey, has appointed Joseph Reed, Esq; of Trenton, Deputy Secretary of the said Province. And that Jacob Kollock, jun. Esq; is appointed Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Lewis-Town, on Delaware.

Last Week arrived here from the Musquito Shore, via New-York, the Rev. Christian Frederick Post, (a Gentleman well known in this Province) who is appointed, by the Society for propagating the Gospel, a Missionary among the Musquito Indians.

Capt. Macky, in seven Weeks from Dublin, informs, that on the 27th ult. spoke a Schooner from Boston, bound to Dominica, 6 Days out—29th ult. spoke a Snow from Guadaloupe, bound to Boston, 13 Days out.

Yesterday Afternoon two Boys, about seven or eight Years old, going into the Water near Kennington, to divert themselves, were unhappily drowned.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

By a Mariner, Johannes de Han, late from St. Eustatia, where he was when Johnson and Andrews first landed there, after the Murder of Captain Duryee and his Company, and till after the Execution of Johnson for the said Crime, we have the following further Particulars relating to that Matter.

OUR Informant says, that Nicholas Johnson, was a Butcher by Trade, a Dutch Man, had been for six or seven Years last past, well known in Eustatia from whence he had made several Voyages.—That it was not long since he went from thence on his last Voyage, that he was then poor, shabbily clothed and in Debt.—That at his last Arrival he was observed to have a variety of good Clothes and to be flush of Money,—that he paid a Debt of 4 or 5 Dollars to the Landlord where our Informant lodged, and on some Persons mentioning to him, that his Circumstances were suddenly mended, he said his last Voyage had been a profitable one, however it was suspected that he had got more than he came by honestly, and he knew of the Suspicion, but made no Attempt to leave the Island where he had been about a Fortnight before the Arrival of William Harris's Deposition from St. Kitts. As soon as this arrived, and Proclamation was made of a Reward for taking the Criminals, a penalty for concealing

them, and a Description of their Persons,—Johnson presently was sensible of his Danger, gave a Number of Half Johannes's to a Negro Wench to keep for him, and retired to a solitary Place upon a Hill or Mountain out of Town,—where being seen and asked what he was doing there, he replied he came to catch Rabbits.—In 2 or 3 Days it was notorious all over the Town that he must be one of the Murderers, and a Party who went in search of him, met him between the Mountain and the Town, he confessed himself concerned in the Murder of Captain Duryee and his Company, and on his Trial made a full Confession as we have before heard. During his Confinement, he gave the following Account to our Informant, which differs a little from that we had from St. Eustatia and in William Harris's Deposition.

Johnson says, that the bloody Scheme was first proposed to him by Andrews, who told him the Passengers and Capt. had a great deal of Money, which they might share between them.—They agreed to make the Attempt as soon as they should make the Land, accordingly about 8 Days after, the Night before they expected to get in, when they were going to set the second Watch, William Harris being at Helm, and the Captain leaning with his Head on a Hen-coop asleep, Johnson gave him a violent Blow on the Head with an Ax, which killed him without a Groan or Struggle. He then made a Stroke at William Harris, who quitted the Helm and ran forward pursued by Johnson, who hearing some Body coming up from the Cabin, quitted Harris, ran to the Cabin Door, and there meeting the old Gentleman passenger, knocked him down with the Ax, and as he groan'd gave him one or two more Strokes, which wakened the young Man, Son of the old Gentleman,—who cried out,—*what are you killing my Father?* Just at the Time Johnson had got to him, and said, *Yes, and I'll kill you too*, and immediately with all his Force gave him a Blow on the Head, which instantly killed him;—mean while, that Andrews knocked down killed the mate, and threw the Boy alive overboard. After this they went in search of Harris, who having got to the End of the Bow-sprit with a Knife, declared he would kill the first Man that approached him, and he having formerly failed with Johnson, he pretended to have a Respect for him, and therefore offered if he would join them, and swear to be secret and faithful, he should share the Plunder with them, this he promised, and they assured him he should be safe, but had previously agreed they would dispatch him before they got on Shore. After this he came in and assisted in throwing the dead Bodies overboard: They then went into the Cabin, broke open the Captain's and Passenger's Chests and Lockers, got a Bottle of Wine, drank Damnation to themselves and one another if they discovered the Secret, they then got a Bible and made William Harris swear upon it, that he would not betray them; being in sight of Land and several Vessels appearing, they concluded to sink and quit the Vessel, which they immediately began to prepare for, and having scuttled the Vessel, got out the Boat, and put into it two Chests with whatever they thought proper to take, they left the Vessel and sailed towards the Land, telling Harris to steer clear of the Shore.—But he telling them if they did not get pretty near the Land the Current would drive them to Leeward of all the Islands, they left him to steer as he thought best,—but intended to throw him over before they got near the Land.—After some Time Johnson and Andrews both fell asleep, when Harris took an Opportunity to throw overboard both the Oars without Noise—as also his own Clothes, after stripping himself, and then unhanging and dropping the Rudder overboard, he gently let himself down into the Sea, and swam on Shore at St. Kitts,—where he gave a blind suspicious Account of himself, being afraid to say any Thing that might break his Oath of Secrecy,—but at last he applied to a Minister, for Advice how a Man ought to act in a Case familiar to his Own.—The Minister convinced him that such Kinds of Oaths were so far from being binding, that it would be highly criminal to keep them.

On this he went and made the Deposition already published, by which both the Villains were secured and one has already suffered.

Soon after he had quitted the Boat, the irregular tumbling of it awakened the Criminals, who saw their desperate Situation, and were enraged that they had not an Opportunity to satiate their Revenge upon Harris. They at first endeavoured to steer with their Hats, but afterwards did it more conveniently with their Sprit, and by that Means got into Statia, where they sold the Boat, &c. as we have already heard.

Johnson appeared always cheerful and undaunted from first to last,—and was very earnest in his Prayers. He confessed nothing like being concerned in any other Murder, as has been reported.

THE late Rev. Dr. JARED ELLIOT's Tracts on American Field Husbandry and Agriculture, being now much esteemed;—Notice is hereby given, that several of said Tracts may be had at the Printing-Office at the Exchange.